

LOOK OUT
Panic Prices,

os & Bro.,

days only, we propose

is at the following pri-

ages and cancers, \$2.00 per set,

1.00 per set.

Best china tea plates, 95c

per set, 1.25 per set.

Best china breakfast plates,

per set, 1.50 per set.

Best china dinner plates,

per set, 2.00 per set.

Best china tea sets, 44 pieces,

per set, 1.50 per set.

Best china dinner sets,

per set, 2.00 per set.

Best china breakfast sets,

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THE

VOL. XVII.

VANDERBILT'S GIFT.

HE PRESENTS HIS DEBT AND

MORTGAGE TO MRS. GRANT.

The Story of the Transaction Between Grant and

Vanderbilt Which Presented the Grant-Van-

derbilt Securing the Title to Grant's

Possessions—His Generous Letter.

New York, January 11.—The following cor-

respondence has taken place:

410 FIFTH AVENUE, January 10th, 1885.—Mrs.

GRANT: Dear Madam—Some mis-advise-

ment has been made in regard to the

loan made by me to General Grant, and I am

glad to rectify the error. On Sunday, the

20th of May last, General Grant called at my

house, and asked me to lend him one hundred

and fifty thousand dollars for one day. I gave

him my check without any question, not

because the transaction was business like, but

because the request came from General

Grant. The misfortune which overwhelmed him

in the next twenty-four hours aroused the sym-

pathy and regret of the whole country. You and

me were within a few days' death of this ob-

literation, and I am glad to see that your ob-

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WORK IN CONGRESS.

The Probabilities of Next Week's Legisla-

tion.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—It is uncertain

what business will be given precedence by the

house during the week. Tuesday has been

set apart for such business as may be pre-

sented by the committee on judiciary; Wednes-

day for business presented by the committee

on foreign affairs, and Thursday for the con-

sideration of the McPherson senate bill, pro-

viding for the issue of circulating

notes to national banking associations, and

the (Dingley) house bill

authorizing the secretary of the treasury to

invest lawful money deposited in the treasury

in trust, by national banking associations,

for the retirement of their circulating notes.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

These special orders, however, are not to in-

terfere with the consideration of the general

appropriation bills. When the house adjourns

Saturday, the discussion of the con-

sular and diplomatic bill was not completed.

That measure will be called up Tuesday, or

possibly to-morrow. The committee on ap-

propriations intends reporting the Indian bill

Tuesday, and an effort will be made to pass

it as soon as the consular and diplomatic

bill is disposed of.

It is possible that the river and harbor ap-

propriation bill will be reported Wednesday

or Thursday. As soon thereafter as opportunity

is offered, it will be made a matter of

priority. There promises to be a strenuous contest

between the friends of the special

order and the advocates of the prominent

measures which have been before the house

for some time. Mr. Singleton will endeavor

to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the

construction of a building for the accommodation

of a congressional library. Mr. Townsend,

the Michigan pension bill, and Mr. Willis,

the education bill.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Stockbridge, chairman of the house com-

mittee on public buildings and grounds, says

it is his purpose to call up the bills pro-

viding for appropriations for public buildings

throughout the country, at every opportunity

that is offered during the remainder of the ses-

sion. He then decides to discuss the

bills for public buildings, he continues, "I

will not ask it to pass the bills which have

been favorably reported, in lump, but will

offer each bill separately to be passed or de-

feated on its merits. There are fifty-eight

bills for public buildings, aggregating \$6,252,

200, which have been reported to the house

during the present congress, and which are now

pending in the committee. The appropriation

bills for public buildings which passed the

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

TWO TEXANS WHO WON FAME

EASILY.

The Proposed Vote of Thanks to Lieu-

tenant Greely and Emory—The Public Com-

memoration of Arctic Explorers—Mr. In-

galls, the Journal of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—[Special.]—Tex-

as is a remarkable state, and contains some

remarkable men. Two of its citizens attained

national notoriety on, perhaps, the most triv-

ial incidents that ever occasioned it. One of

these was Colonel Fitzhugh, doorkeeper of the

house in the forty-fourth congress, who, in

his elation at the possession of the large port-

folio of that office, wrote to a friend that he

was a "bigger man than old Grant." The let-

ter fell into the possession of a fellow who had

been refused an appointment by Fitzhugh. He

published it, causing Fitzhugh to lose his of-

fice, but to win more notoriety than the most

faithful discharge of his duties could possibly

have conferred upon him.

The other Texan who leaped into fame in a

moment was Webster. Fitzhugh, who four

years ago electrified the national republican

convention by exclaiming "What are we here

for, if not for the office?" Fitzhugh has long

been a collector of the "big game" of the

height to which he was then instantly lifted,

but he has recently figured in a disagreeable

attitude before the senate. He was nominated

for re-election to the senate, but his con-

firmation was long delayed, while fearful

rumors of rejection

were thick in the air. It was charged that

he had been convicted of a crime, and that

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THE BISMARCK OF BOOKS.

A Sketch of Mr. Quaritch and His Sanctum

—Remarkable Personage.

LONDON, January 11.—The man who within

a week has bought not less than £30,000

worth of books, one for £3,000 and the

other for £3,000, must be a remarkable per-

sonage. At the Syon Park sale in London

this week he has bought not less than £30,000

worth of books. A Tall Mail Gazette reporter

has hunted him out in his wonderfully libe-

rary treasury in Piccadilly. "Mr. Quaritch," says

he, "was in his sanctum, a small, dark room,

almost filled with the table, a few chairs and

two or three bookcases, containing

several thousand pounds worth of rare

volumes, protected from the dust by glass

doors. He points to two or three portraits of

himself which hang from the walls, and

especially proud of one showing him arrayed

in the flowing robes of the order, towering over

a group of friends—the learned society of "Old

columns." Mr. Quaritch discoursed in a pes-

simitic strain of the decadence of the gaudy

buyer and collector, "a sign of the material-

istic age we live in." Book buying and book

collecting in his proper sense has gradually

declined since 1850, when the new school of

purchase and a new school. It was before that

time that the great libraries were formed.

At the Hamilton sale I spent £40,000 and

showed me the library of the great man. I

have known well most of the collectors of my

time; three dukes of Hamilton, for instance;

show me the library of the great man. I

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ASAD ACCIDENT.

COB SATENSTEIN'S FATAL EFFORT TO SAVE TWO GIRLS.

Satenstein Rescued by Her Friend, Miss Mollie Christy, Goes Down, Drowning Desperately to Mr. Christy's Arms, and is Dead.

There was a merry wedding on the east side ten days ago. Jacob Satenstein, the groom, was only twenty-one years old, and his bride, was twenty years old. A host of friends came and were seated and wished the couple a long and happy life, and after it was all over the young bride and groom were left alone.

At homekeeping for themselves. Jacob's own home was on the east side, and he had a large family of children, and he was a very good man.

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THE YOUNGER ARP

DISCUSSES SEVERAL MODES OF HEAD-GEAR.

The Reign of the Milk and North and the Dominion of the Feet. The Younger ARP. The Younger ARP. The Younger ARP.

New York, January 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—I have just returned from a flying trip to Georgia. I wanted to get back once to my old home on one of your beautiful hills, to breathe again the air that nourished me for twenty years and listen to the old familiar voices of kindred and friends. Several years spent in the anxious pursuit of a somewhat precarious existence among the quick going New Yorkers have convinced me that we are after all one people. I observe that we wear the same kind of clothes, our shirts open in the back as theirs do, and like them we affect detachable collars and cuffs and shoes. We differ certainly in the style of hat, our comfortable, easy fitting slouch rarely being seen on a New Yorker, who prefers to wedge his closely cropped head into a stove pipe, which fits only one way and requires a careful attention as a pug dog. I am astonished at the northern fondness for silk hats. I am credibly informed that the Hon. William E. Chandler's well known and much discussed velvet head is now in its seventeenth year and bids fair to survive another republican campaign or senatorial contest. (Confidentially, this piece of apparel has been crushed only once in its brief existence, and then the hat was turned the wrong way. You have seen fringed chickens? Well, now, I do not mean to say that Mr. Chandler sets the style in hats. By no means. I suspect that the south differ considerably from him, for I do not know any southern gentleman who is so economical in hats. I have seen Robert Cookling prancing Fifth avenue after dark in something like a polo cap. He looked as though expecting the angels to bear him aloft at any moment, and I supposed he wore the cap that he might not be able to get out of the car. Now, I like Beecher, because he wears one of our good old felt hats, and looks like a farmer, and I think I have been able to get through with some of John B. King's bad spelling simply because of my respect for his big black skull.

There's one other point of difference; we don't wear suspenders. I have seen a New Yorker we call our trousers pants, as he does not, and I observe that we can generally be identified by the way we wear our hats.

The time as if trying to get off, they got down under our heels and fizzle out, and they bag at the knees. I know suspenders are highly uncomfortable in hot weather, but they are not so in cold weather. I have seen a man up here call the Chicago of the south, for he ought to get behind men and shove them along. Even the mules looked independent, dignified and thoughtful in their drays and trucks, and I failed to see any of them making railroad time.

Railroad time did I say? I should not use such a comparison, and I humbly apologize to the gentlemen for doing so. New York, today, and their friends gathered to witness the ceremony. The time fixed for the ceremony arrived, but the train did not appear, and the ceremony was postponed. It was discovered that he had taken a train for the west an hour before the ceremony was to have taken place. Miss Smith was prostrated with grief.

Business Depressed in Birmingham. [Special.]—There is a universal complaint here of hard times. Business failures are predicted.

Pinos Alti Destroyed. [Special.]—San Francisco, January 11.—A dispatch from Guaymas says: A courier has brought news here that the entire town of Pinos Alti was destroyed by fire. Hundreds of persons are homeless.

Death of Colonel E. E. Rice. [Special.]—Washington, January 11.—Colonel E. E. Rice, who was United States minister to Japan under the administration of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Grant. Died in this city to-night, aged 64 years. He was a native of Maine.

FOOT LIGHT FAVORITES. Some Notes About Prominent People of the Stage.

The New York Mirror has considered the most reliable dramatic press in the country.

As Lotia has sold the American right to her old repertoire to an English society who intends to bring her to London, she is now in the city, and she is very popular.

Don't know, he answered, as if he had not given the question due consideration. Then, after a pause: "Reckon they will after while."

(In justice to the Air-Line road I must say the train reached Atlanta on time.) I spent two hours in that delightful city, and notwithstanding the rain, I was able to see what there was to be seen. I felt proud of the 'new Kimball house'—proud that we had such a building in the good old state.

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THE IRISH CAUSE.

Significant Movement Inaugurated by Prominent American Citizens.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication in the Commercial Gazette of two letters on the Irish question, one from Hon. J. P. Carbery, a prominent merchant, and John Byrne, a well known railroad man and vice president of the Irish national league.

The other is Major Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of the American Parliamentary club, by which 20,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay \$5 per annum each toward the support of Irish members of parliament.

The movement is long as constitutional methods are conducted by Parliament. Major Byrne, in a forcible manner, makes the Irish cause an American question, and asks the American people to support it.

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THE IRISH CAUSE.

Significant Movement Inaugurated by Prominent American Citizens.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication in the Commercial Gazette of two letters on the Irish question, one from Hon. J. P. Carbery, a prominent merchant, and John Byrne, a well known railroad man and vice president of the Irish national league.

The other is Major Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of the American Parliamentary club, by which 20,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay \$5 per annum each toward the support of Irish members of parliament.

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WHERE IT IS COLD.

HOW THEY LIVE IN WINNIPEG AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

A Talk With a Canadian—Winter in Manitoba—How the Farmers Dress—What the Game Is—Life—The Intense Heat of Summer—Keeping Warm in the Winter.

"Cold!" said a Canadian from Winnipeg to a representative of the New York Sun, during the cold snap a few days ago. "Cold! why, surely you don't call this cold. Up in my country it is occasionally so cold at this season of the year that the cows give ice cream when they are milked. I tell you that there can be no trifling with the cold up there. Look at the way we dress. In winter we all wear furs. The policemen at Winnipeg have buffalo coats down to their heels, and every man, rich or poor, in the northwest must wear a fur cap. I have known the cold to penetrate the skull of a man who went out one day with an ordinary felt hat, and brain fever carried him off three days. The streets of Winnipeg just now are full of men who move about like animals in menagerie cages. You see nothing but beaver, and otter, and Persian lamb, and seal, and mink, and racoon, and marten, and muskrat, and all the furs that ever adorned the Goths or Ostro-Goths, who first brought the choice furs of the north to southern and central Europe. And the sleighs are covered with black and brown bear and grizzly skins and buffalo robes, while an occasional Astrakhan gives evidence of luxury in frosty furs. Without furs we could not live in winter up in that country. We not only use them as articles of luxury, as the Chinese use them, but we use them as articles of necessity. And every species of skin is utilized. The hardy voyageurs and coureurs du bois dress themselves in buckskin with head-dresses of wolf, lynx, badger, or wildcat hide, while silver and blue furs may be seen on the heads of the rich. A man must be very hard up in Winnipeg who does not own a fur coat, cap, and gloves or mittens. A walk through the streets may be turned into a lesson in natural history by those who read as they run. In fact, a great many people buy more expensive furs than they can afford. Winter is our season of extravagance, and in our attempt to possess costly furs we often go ruinously beyond our means.

"As for the cold," he continued, "I assure you, but we do not feel it as much as you might fancy. We are dressed for it, and our houses are built to resist it. All our houses have double doors and double windows. Fires are, of course, kept going night and day. We are not much out of doors in winter, and yet nearly everybody gets frostbitten at times. If the weather is very cold we can't speak to each other very well, for our mouths freeze to our beards and form a crust of ice over our mouths. We must thaw this off before we can talk. On the plains, sometimes a man is frozen to death, but this does not often happen. It is no joke to be caught in a blizzard on the prairies. It happened to me once a little north of 'Medicine Hat.' It was in January, and the thermometer was about five degrees below zero, but the wind blew at the rate of thirty miles an hour. I was traveling with a half-breed and a dog sled. We upset the sled, got the dog and sled, and I was under it as well as could, wrapped the furs around us, and let it blow away. The snow soon piled over us until we had an irregular wall a quarter of a mile long and ten feet high. It was a side of us next morning, when the blizzard abated. This may surprise you, but a mound six inches high, and a foot deep, is the snow to lodge and pile up until it forms a blockade miles long on the prairies. As for

the dogs, we fed them on fish. We gave each dog a fish at the end of the day's journey. Fish are light to carry, and the dogs like them. We can, too, if near a lake, always get a fresh supply by cutting through the ice, and putting a bait down the hole.

"Yes, it is cold; but it is not the cold we object to so much as the length of the winter. The snow is on the ground for seven months in our northwest. Fortunately there is not much of it. We never have more than a foot of snow during the winter, or just enough to make good sleighing. At the base of the Rocky mountains the ground is clear of snow for the greater part of the season. The climate there is as temperate as it is in New York. This is owing to the 'Chinook winds.' These winds come from the Pacific ocean through the Chinook pass. They effect the temperature of the adjoining country. Out there I have seen cattle feeding on the plains in January and February. But the region thus affected is small, and we have no other modifying influences on our climate.

"The absence of great bodies of water is, in my opinion, the chief cause of the intense cold in our Canadian northwest. One of the proofs I can give of the severity of the climate is found in the fact that you may travel hundreds of miles on the plains without seeing a boulder or stone. The frost pulverizes them. The hard and solid rocks are blown apart with gunpowder, and solid materials have thus been converted into soil. The worst of it is that the cold comes so early and stays so late. We can raise neither apples, peaches, nor pears up there. Nor can we raise Indian corn, and for that reason our Canadian northwest can never be a great pork country. Small fruit, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, and such like, however, ripen, but we cannot hope to make fruit abundant. The cold is too severe to enable us to raise anything but the hardiest kinds of fruit and corn—those which ripen early.

"We who live in the cities do not suffer from the cold half as much as the farmers. Wood is scarce all over the country, and the farmer is obliged to economize his fuel. This is one of his greatest hardships. Along the line of railway he can get coal, which is now found in great abundance on the Saskatchewan, but when the farmer has to depend on wood for fuel he has a hard time of it in winter. He sometimes makes fuel out of his manure heap in the autumn, after the manner of the Mexicans, by mixing it with straw, and working it into the consistency of peat. This burns well, but in the end it will be found expensive. He must let his fire go out every night and light it next morning, when the thermometer may be twenty, thirty, or forty degrees below zero. His dog generally sleeps at the foot of his bed. Everything in the house freezes. If he happens to strap his lips to any iron substance before he lights the fire his lips stick to it and the skin peels off before he can release them. If his cellar is not good he will find everything he has in the way of eatables frozen. He never wears boots. If he did his feet would freeze. He puts on three or four pairs of stockings and a pair of moccasins. If he wants to visit a neighbor who probably lives miles away, he must travel on snowshoes. The air is so rarefied that his coming can be heard a mile away. As he beats down the snow with his heels the noise will probably be heard at the distance of half a mile. The stillness is depressing. He never sees a bird all through the winter, and the sight of a coyote is always welcome. The howl of a dog, however, is a messenger of joy, for it precludes the spring. The 'cave' is the northwest Canadian farmer's opera, and no lover of music ever listens to the queen of the stage with more pleasure than he does to the crow as it gives out its 'caw' over the bleak plains of Manitoba, Alberta, or Humboldt. He is, indeed, the Aurora to look at in winter, and he does not tire of it soon either. The great streamers of tremulous light are his only outdoor attractions. I have seen, more than once, these streamers grow to look at a dog of the compass and meet at the zenith, where a meteor of great brilliancy was formed. This occurred at Prince Albert, which, with Edmonton, is the most northerly settlement in the Canadian northwest.

"The northwestern Canadian is not a visitor.

ing man. He spends all his time in winter between his house and his out-offices, if he has any. He looks forward to splendid fields of wheat and oats to compensate him for the hardships he endures. But he must be careful. These large yields per acre will become less every year unless the farmers manure their lands. In Minnesota and Iowa thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre were not uncommon when the lands in those states were first broken, and now I suppose that they do not average more than sixteen. The American farmers neglected to farm scientifically, and worked the land for all it was worth. It is just the same with us. The summers are short and hot. It is hotter in Winnipeg than it is in New York. But here, too, are ahead of you people in some things. As we dress for the winter in furs, we dress for the summer in a becoming way. Down here a man is supposed to shiver in a tall black hat and kid gloves in winter, with a pair of earlaps, making him hideous, while in summer he is expected to change the color of the hat only, while he roasts under an overcoat which he calls a duster. It is very different with us. In summer we wear thin helmets with good ventilation, and we keep the sun off our heads while we have plenty of air. We all wear light clothes, suited to the season, and dressed in the latest style. We are also dressed with taste. But we are worried with flies. They come in millions. There are black flies, mosquitoes, and blood-sucking flies, and 'bite and can't see 'em,' as the Indians call them.

"As for the Indians, they never bother us. But do not fancy that the Indians in the Canadian northwest are quiet because of the policy of the Canadian government. That is a popular delusion. The Indians are quiet, or have been, because the Hudson Bay company, which had judicial and commercial control of the country for nearly two centuries, treated them well. It was the interest of the Hudson Bay company to be on good terms with the Indians, and the fact that in these long intercourse with the Indians the company had only one of their number killed, is sufficient proof of the friendly relations which existed between the redskins and the white men.

"The Hudson Bay company, I have heard factors, as the managers of Hudson Bay posts are called, say that they always gave trust to the Indians in the old days, and that the Indians always paid their indebtedness to those who were very disreputable, and that those that did occur were always settled by the legal authorities, and in conformity with the methods of the Indian as well as those of the white man. You see, the Hudson Bay company wanted nothing from the Indian but his furs, and as long as the Indian was not robbed of his land, he looked on the Hudson Bay company as a benefactor, and it was his interest to carry out his obligations and preserve peace and order. We never had any trouble with the Indians until the Canadian government bought the northwest territories from the Hudson Bay company for \$1,500,000, the cheapest purchase ever made. Now few of the Indians are uneasy because of not having their lands. But it does not amount to anything.

"About immigration—well, we have been disappointed. I confess that the country was not so peopled as fast as we anticipated. But as we grow, the difficulties in our way will be removed, just as they have been in every other country. I am not afraid of our future.

With this the Canadian buttoned his coat and departed.

The Decisions of the February Term of the SUPREME COURT have just been published in pamphlet form. We will send the Pamphlet, postage paid on receipt of One Dollar. Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.



DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
Medical and Surgical Dispensary.
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W. H. Betts, M.D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Loss of Manhood and Abuse of the System), Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Neuritis, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc., etc. He has cured many cases of these diseases which have been neglected or unsatisfactorily treated. No experience or failure. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide Book. Enclose stamp.

BLOOD & SKIN. Diseases, Syphilis, etc., etc. Address those who have been neglected or unsatisfactorily treated. No experience or failure. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide Book. Enclose stamp.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
With Interest on Deposits.
TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISPOSITION TO ECONOMIZE AND SAVE BY OUR LABORING POPULATION.
The Gate City National Bank
Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January, 1885, it will receive TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than \$5.
President, Gate City National Bank, 1st col. H. L. HILL.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier, 1st col. H. L. HILL.

CENTRAL BANK CO. STOCK.
WE WILL PAY CASH FOR THE ABOVE STOCK.
HENDRIX & OSBORN.
31 S. Broad St., 2nd fl.

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT DEC. 14, 1884. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 121, No. 122, No. 123, No. 124, No. 125, No. 126, No. 127, No. 128, No. 129, No. 130, No. 131, No. 132, No. 133, No. 134, No. 135, No. 136, No. 137, No. 138, No. 139, No. 140, No. 141, No. 142, No. 143, No. 144, No. 145, No. 146, No. 147, No. 148, No. 149, No. 150, No. 151, No. 152, No. 153, No. 154, No. 155, No. 156, No. 157, No. 158, No. 159, No. 160, No. 161, No. 162, No. 163, No. 164, No. 165, No. 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No. 1149, No. 1150, No. 1151, No. 1152, No. 1153, No. 1154, No. 1155, No. 1156, No. 1157, No. 1158, No. 1159, No. 1160, No. 1161, No. 1162, No. 1163, No. 1164, No. 1165, No. 1166, No. 1167, No. 1168, No. 1169, No. 1170, No. 1171, No. 1172, No. 1173, No. 1174, No. 1175, No. 1176, No. 1177, No. 1178, No. 1179, No. 1180, No. 1181, No. 1182, No. 1183, No. 1184, No. 1185, No. 1186, No. 1187, No. 1188, No. 1189, No. 1190, No. 1191, No. 1192, No. 1193, No. 1194, No. 1195, No. 1196, No. 1197, No. 1198, No. 1199, No. 1200, No. 1201, No. 1202, No. 1203,
